UNITED NATIONS

CENTRE AGAINST *APARTHEID*

4/5 APRIL/MAY 1991

*NEWS DIGEST**

TABLE OF CONTENTS Page

I. Action by United Nations Organs and Agencies..... 1

II. Action by Intergovernmental Organizations..... 11

III. Action by Governments..... 13

IV. Action by Non-governmental Organizations..... 14

V. News in Brief..... 15

* The *News Digest* is an occasional publication which presents a summary of international, regional and national action against *apartheid*. It is issued for information purposes only and is not an official record. The *News Digest* is prepared by the Centre against *Apartheid* mainly on the basis of available reports. Any additional information by organizations and individuals concerned would be appreciated.

This publication may be freely reprinted. Acknowledgement, together with a copy of the publication containing the reprint, would be appreciated.

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK 10017

CENTRE AGAINST *APARTHEID* NEWS DIGEST 4/5

I. ACTION BY UNITED NATIONS ORGANS AND AGENCIES

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *APARTHEID* HEARS TESTIMONY ABOUT GROSS INEQUITIES IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

On 9 April the Special Committee against *Apartheid* held a special meeting with several prominent South African education experts to assess developments in that country, in particular, the current education crisis as well as to seek proposals for the future content and direction of Black education.

The experts who came from Black South African universities, liberation movements and grassroot organizations included: Professor Jakes Gerwel, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Western Cape; Professor Chabani Manganyi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the North; Ms. Ivy Matsepe-Casaburri, Director of the Educational Development Trust and member of the National Education Crisis Committee; and Mr. John Samuel, Director of Education of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

The experts spoke about the historical distortions in institutional structures and the grave socio-economic imbalances endured by the Black people of South Africa as a result of many years of subjugation under the oppressive, repressive and discriminatory system of *apartheid*.

They described the inequities of *apartheid* education such as discrepancies in resource allocation in favour of Whites; inadequate training of Black teachers; inadequate preparation of Black students in mathematics, sciences and technical disciplines; over-crowding in schools due to lack of school facilities; lack of laboratory equipment, textbooks and exercise books; lack of electricity and running water; imposition of minority languages in the education of a multi-ethnic society and many other discrepancies aimed at subjugating the Black population.

Mr. Samuel of the ANC said, *apartheid* education had alienated a generation of Black students from education, resulting in an alienation from "the culture of learning". To correct this situation the government under pressure from the ANC had established a working group on education

READEX FICHE

which included representatives of the ANC who met with President F.W. de Klerk in May 1990. The task of that joint working group was to present proposals aimed at addressing urgent issues of the educational crisis, which included looking into: the creation of a single educational system; addressing priority needs such as the allocation of educational resources and the creation of new political structures which impact on education.

Professor Manganyi spoke of the urgent need to re-examine strategies and policies in all critical areas in South Africa, most importantly in the areas of education and training. He said national human resource planning was complicated by decades of *apartheid*, making it difficult to get reliable statistics. He pointed out that there were a number of difficulties to contend with during the periods of *apartheid* and post-*apartheid* and that there were likely to be significant political changes in South Africa, that would not necessarily be accompanied by economic changes, primarily because of a shortage of skills. To assist the new economic order, he said, it was important to adopt measures that would have an impact on high-level skills and productivity.

Ms. Ivy Matsepe-Casaburri, whose organization is primarily concerned with preparing students to enter into the university system, said a generation of South Africans had also suffered from a culture of violence whose occupation of high school and universities had inflicted traumas on many young South Africans. She said many of the young South Africans fleeing this violence had not gone abroad to join the military struggle but rather to seek education. Therefore, the international community should continue assisting all initiatives taken by groups to transform South Africa.

Professor Gerwel pointed out that there was a tendency to see South Africa today as a place where the struggle had largely been concluded. While not minimizing the process which President de Klerk has been partially responsible for initiating, he said he wished to remind all that *apartheid* was still alive.

He said that education had an important role to play in the political transformation of the country as *apartheid* had led to inadequate transfer of skills to the majority of the population, resulting in the underdevelopment of human skills and intellect. He

appealed to the international community not to consider the events of February 1990 as the end of the struggle and invited the United Nations to continue its support for the struggle to transform the South African society.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *APARTHEID* WELCOMES JOINT DECISION TO ESTABLISH PATRIOTIC FRONT

On 19 April following a two-day meeting (15 to 16 April 1991) of the Joint National Executive Committees (NECs) of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) at which the two, *inter alia*, decided to pave the way for an early establishment of a Patriotic Front, the Chairman of the Special Committee against *apartheid* issued a statement welcoming this decision. The statement read in part as follows:

> "The Special Committee welcomes the joint effort embarked on by the national liberation movements, which have observer status in the Special Committee. It hopes that their resolve to work together will give a positive impetus to the process of forging a future democratic South Africa."

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *APARTHEID* ISSUES STATEMENT DEPLORING AS PREMATURE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY DECISION TO LIFT SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

In a statement issued on 22 April, the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, Professor Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria), deplored the 15 April decision of the Foreign Ministers of the European Community to lift a number of sanctions against South Africa.

The Committee characterized this decision as being counter-productive at this stage of developments in South Africa, particularly since neither the conditions for negotiations in a peaceful environment had been established nor did there exist yet agreement on the mechanisms to be employed for the preparation of a new constitution. Moreover, many political prisoners were still in jail and political exiles had not yet been permitted to return without restrictions.

In view of these circumstances, while acknowledging that the future repeal of a number of

legal structures of *apartheid* would be an important but not sufficient change the Special Committee pointed out that the eradication of *apartheid* and the creation of a united, non-racial, democratic South Africa was still far on the horizon. Therefore, the Committee considered the relaxation of sanctions by the European Committee as premature. In the Committee's view this decision removes the necessary leverage of pressure that the international community should continue to exert until the moment that a new South Africa becomes a fact rather than a hope.

The Committee appealed to all Governments to maintain existing measures until the changes in South Africa were profound and irreversible, bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa adopted by consensus by the General Assembly in December 1989 - which includes the speedy eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a united, democratic, non-racial South Africa.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS AND COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA RELEASES ITS 1991 REGISTER OF SPORTS CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

On 21 April the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Implementation of the United Nations Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa of the Special Committee against *apartheid*, H.E. Mr. Kofi Awoonor (Ghana), announced the release of the 1991 Register of Sports Contacts.

Stating that the Register was taking place at a very important juncture in the struggle to eliminate *apartheid*, Mr. Awoonor said the Special Committee was glad that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) had set a number of conditions for re-admitting South Africa to the international Olympic Movement, following the April visit to South Africa by some senior officials of the IOC.

Among these conditions are the unity of sports structures in South Africa, to ensure the elimination of *apartheid* and racism from sports as well as the abolition of *apartheid*.

He declared that *apartheid* would be considered eliminated from South Africa upon the adoption of a

free, democratic and non-racial constitution in that country and expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved by all sporting organizations inside South Africa to eliminate *apartheid* and racial discrimination from sports in that country.

Finally, he urged Governments, intergovernmental and sporting organizations, athletes as well as the media to ensure the isolation of *apartheid* sports from international sporting events.

Following the release of the Register, Mr. Awoonor gave a press conference at which he said the Register, which was an important tool in fostering unity talks, had been made possible through the great sacrifice of non-racial sporting groups inside South Africa as well as contributions of the international community. Also, numerous athletes, teams and coaches had resisted attempts by the regime to engage them in sporting exchanges in South Africa. However, he said the Special Committee had decided to exempt coaches and trainers who worked within non-racial teams from its Register in order to help non-racial sports in South Africa.

Asked about what he foresaw for the future of *apartheid*, Mr. Awoonor said the process of change had began and the South African Government had indicated a tremendous amount of good will. In response, he said, the anti-*apartheid* forces had engaged in dialogue, as a result momentum was gathering and the beginning of the end of *apartheid* was close at hand.

To a question as to whether any major sports figures had been added to the register in recent years, Mr. Awoonor pointed out that whereas last year, 157 names had been added to the Register this year, 671 names had been deleted, indicating some progress in the sports boycott against South Africa.

Mr. Awoonor responded affirmatively when asked if the Special Committee attributed the low participation of prominent teams in South Africa to the existence of the Register.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *APARTHEID* EXPRESSES GRAVE CONCERN AT FAILURE OF SOUTH AFRICAN AUTHORITIES TO ESTABLISH CLIMATE FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Noting that one and a half years had gone by since the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on *apartheid* and that up to now the South African authorities had failed

to establish a climate conducive to negotiations, on 8 May, the Chairman of the Special Committee against *apartheid* issued a statement expressing the Committee's grave concern over this failure.

The Chairman pointed out that in spite of the contribution made by the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) towards this object, the South African authorities had failed even to comply fully with the agreements reached with the ANC last summer. The 30 April date set for the release of all political prisoners and the return of all political exiles had passed yet many prisoners were still in jail and thousands of exiles had yet to return to their country.

While acknowledging President de Klerk's announcement that he intended to have the Internal Security Act amended, the Committee expressed misgivings as to whether the proposed amendments would rid the security legislation of their repressive content.

The Committee also expressed concern with the unprecedented level of violence that has engulfed the country in recent months and criticized the South African authorities for failing to undertake the necessary steps suggested both by anti-*apartheid* forces and independent organizations to bring this troubling violence to an end.

In order to renew confidence in the current process, the Committee said, the authorities must comply fully with the agreement made with the ANC and must adopt effective measures to end the recurring violence. The Committee warned that the process of achieving national reconciliation and adopting a new constitution may be derailed unless a climate conducive to negotiations was created soon.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CULTURAL AND ACADEMIC LINKS WITH SOUTH AFRICA RECOMMENDS MAINTENANCE OF PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA COUPLED WITH ASSISTANCE TO ANTI-*APARTHEID* CULTURAL STRUCTURES

At the International Symposium on Cultural and Academic Links with South Africa organized by the Special Committee against *apartheid* in cooperation with the City of Los Angeles, the Screen Actors Guild and the Directors Guild of America, participants recommended that pressure on South Africa be fully maintained until a non-racial and democratic constitution is established and that assistance

should be provided to anti-*apartheid* structures in conformity with the United Nations Declaration and subsequent resolutions. The Symposium was held at Los Angeles from 11 to 12 May 1991 and was opened by the Mayor of Los Angeles, Mr. Tom. Bradley.

Prominent academics, artists, performers, film and theatre directors and writers from South Africa and around the world, representatives of the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and of anti-*apartheid* NGOs, as well as producers and entertainment industry executives participated in the symposium. Among the participants were Nobel Laureate Wole Soyinka, South African novelist Nadine Gordimer and the President of the Screen Actors Guild, Barry Gordon.

Examining cultural and academic links with South Africa within the context of recent developments in that country, the participants recognized that, since the first Symposium on Culture against *Apartheid* held in September 1988 in Athens, certain steps had been taken towards the eradication of *apartheid*.

The Symposium concluded with the adoption of a statement called "The Los Angeles Statement". The Statement reaffirmed the policy of the cultural boycott established in Athens and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly. It called on governments, organizations and individuals not to entertain any cultural or academic links with South Africa unless any particular activity in those fields had the intent and effect of opposing *apartheid*.

The Statement recommended that academic links should have as a primary goal the need to redress the disastrous imbalances in education created by *apartheid*. In the context of the overall policy, the free flow to South Africa of publications, music, films and other art forms and material should be encouraged only to the extent that they contribute to the building of a non-racial culture of democratic and humanistic values. Further, writers and artists from abroad should be encouraged to assist in fund-raising in favour of non-racial organizations in South Africa, help in the training of South African artists and in supporting relevant community programmes.

In addition, participants urged the early establishment of an umbrella non-partisan cultural body in South Africa to help monitor this

policy and become the focal point for consultations regarding appropriate cultural and academic links with South Africa.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *APARTHEID* REGRETS GUILTY VERDICT AND JAIL SENTENCE IMPOSED ON WINNIE MANDELA IN SOUTH AFRICA: HOPES FOR JUSTICE IN APPEAL PROCESS

Following the guilty verdict and jail sentence imposed on Mrs. Winnie Mandela on 13 May for her role in the kidnapping in 1988 of four black youths, on 17 May, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against *apartheid*, H.E. Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal) issued a statement expressing the Committee's regret and concern over the guilty verdict and jail sentence imposed on Mrs. Mandela.

Mrs. Rana pointed out that despite the serious allegations against her, the judge found out that she did not assault the youths nor was she present when they were assaulted. "Criminal persecutions of political personalities have often political motivations and always political consequences," said the statement. The Committee expressed the hope that true justice would be eventually delivered in this case and that the political consequences would be minimized.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *APARTHEID* EXPRESSES DEEP CONCERN OVER DETERIORATING PHYSICAL CONDITION OF SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE

On 21 May, the Chairman of the Special Committee against *apartheid* issued a statement expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating physical condition of South African political prisoners on an indefinite hunger strike beginning on 30 April, in response to the failure of the South Africa authorities to meet the 30 April deadline to release all political prisoners.

Expressing its concern over the inhuman treatment of the political prisoners who had been hospitalized the Special Committee called on the international community to demand that the South African authorities comply with the provisions of the United Nations Declaration, according to which all political prisoners should be released.

A statement was issued from the office of the Secretary-General

on this subject. The statement said:

> "The Secretary-General is deeply concerned at the condition of the political prisoners currently on hunger strike in South Africa. He calls on the Government of South Africa to urgently address the situation. The Secretary-General earnestly hopes that, in accordance with the commitments it has undertaken and the expectations of the International community, the Government will ensure the prompt release of all political prisoners."

COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS CAUTIONS INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ON THE ROLE OF TRANSNATIONALS IN SOUTH AFRICA

At the Seventeenth Session of the Commission on Transnationals held in New York, from 10 to 19 April 1991, speakers addressing the Commission urged the international community to maintain vigilance on the role of transnational corporations in South Africa in anticipation of the "post-*apartheid* era". Concern was expressed that widespread denationalization of industries in South Africa might ensure that the "heirlooms of *apartheid*" remained in the hands of the White minority even after the transition to a multi-racial government.

The Commission also considered a draft resolution on the possibility of training South African entrepreneurs by transnational corporations with no links there. The text, sponsored and introduced by Algeria on behalf of the African Group, also reaffirmed that Governments, entrepreneurs and enterprises have ethical, moral and political responsibilities to comprehensively deny sustenance to the *apartheid* system. The draft also reiterated its call on all transnational corporations to stop immediately any operations in South Africa and all trade and economic links with the racist minority regime, and called on multilateral financial and development institutions to cease immediately any support or collaboration with that regime.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL HEARS CALLS FOR CONTINUED SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

During its 1991 first regular session held in New York from 13 to

31 May, the Economic and Social Council heard calls for continued sanctions against South Africa until *apartheid* was totally dismantled. The calls were made by several speakers during the Council's debate on action to combat racism.

The Council also considered three draft resolutions pertaining to the situation in South Africa. Under draft resolution I (document E/1991/22) on adverse consequences to human rights of assisting the South African regime, the Council called on all governments and organizations to maintain sanctions against South Africa until the total dismantlement of the *apartheid* system, in conformity with the 1989 Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa.

Under the draft resolution on infringements of trade union rights in South Africa (document E/1991/C.2/2.16) the Council expressed regret that the *apartheid* regime in South Africa had placed some conditions on its decision that allegations made by the Congress of South African Free Trade Unions should be referred to the Fact-finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The Council invited the Pretoria regime to cooperate fully in the matters; and demanded once again the unimpeded exercise of trade union rights, the immediate unconditional release of all trade unionists imprisoned for exercising their legitimate rights as well as cessation of persecutions and repression of the independent Black trade union movement.

The Council also adopted a resolution on Women and Children under *Apartheid* (document E/1991/87) in which it demanded the unconditional release of all political prisoners in South Africa, among whom are women and children. Again the Council urged the international community to maintain all existing measures and institute others necessary against South Africa until all the provisions of the Assembly's Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Consequences in Southern Africa are met.

II. ACTION BY INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE FRONTLINE STATES, NIGERIA AND THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ANC AND THE PAC HOLD THE PRETORIA REGIME DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR MOST OF THE CONTINUED ESCALATION OF VIOLENCE

At the consultative meeting held in Gabarone, Botswana on 9 April 1991, the Foreign Ministers of the Frontline States, Nigeria and the representatives of the ANC and the PAC discussed, in depth, the current developments in South Africa following detailed briefs by the ANC and the PAC, namely, the questions of sanctions, violence and constitutional arrangements.

At the conclusion of their consultations, the Foreign Ministers and representatives of the ANC and the PAC issued a statement in which while noting positive developments in some areas, they expressed disappointment and concern at the lack of substantive progress in such key domains as ending the violence, unconditional release of political prisoners, the unconditional return of the political exiles and the establishment of a democratic forum to draw up a non-racial democratic Constitution. They held the Pretoria regime directly responsible for most of the on-going violence and urged all South Africans to exercise maximum restraint and political tolerance among themselves. Also they welcomed the proposed notion by the ANC and the PAC to establish a patriotic front among anti-*apartheid* forces inside South Africa.

FRONTLINE HEADS OF STATE SUMMIT CONDEMN "THE RUSH" BY VARIOUS COUNTRIES TO OPEN DIPLOMATIC AND TRADE MISSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

At a one-day Summit of the Frontline Heads of State held in Lusaka, Zambia on 9 May 1991, the Frontline Heads of State condemned the rush by certain countries to open diplomatic and trade missions in South Africa, saying the move undermined the struggle against apartheid. The Summit, however, welcomed the agreement reached between the ANC and the PAC towards unity. It deplored the failure by President de Klerk to stem the political violence prevailing inside South Africa.

Speaking at the closing of the Summit, the Chairman of the Frontline States, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, said the meeting

expressed dismay at the rush to open missions in South Africa, adding that sanctions should be maintained until meaningful changes took place there. The Foreign Minister of Nigeria and the representatives of the ANC and the PAC also attended the Summit.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT URGES THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO MAINTAIN ALL EXISTING PRESSURES UNTIL THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT REMOVES ALL OBSTACLES TO NEGOTIATIONS

At the conclusion of its 1991-1992 session which ended on 16 May 1991, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on South Africa which, *inter alia*: acknowledged that positive steps have been taken towards a free and democratic post-*apartheid* South Africa; however, noted that the South African Government had failed to implement fully the agreements reached with the ANC on the removal of obstacles to negotiations by the agreed deadline of 30 April 1991; expressed concern over the escalation of violence which made it impossible to create a climate conducive to negotiations; welcomed the fact that the South African Government had tabled legislation to repeal the Land and Group Areas Acts.

Taking into account the new legal situation arising from the refusal of the Danish Parliament to agree to the lifting of sanctions against *apartheid* and the call from the Presidents of the Frontline States for the maintaining of sanctions by the European Community against South Africa, the European Parliament, *inter alia*: reaffirmed its full support for a negotiated political settlement in South Africa; called upon the South African Government to take all necessary and appropriate steps to curb the violence and, in particular, to take immediate action to create the conditions conducive to negotiations as set out in the United Nations Declaration on South Africa; urged the Council of Ministers to maintain all existing pressure until the South African Government has removed all obstacles to negotiations; and reiterated its appeal to the Council of Ministers to consult fully with the European Parliament and to take into account, in its policy towards South Africa, the position of the ANC and other democratic movements in South Africa, especially in relation to the relaxation of sanctions.

III. ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS

DANISH PARLIAMENT BLOCKS LIFTING OF EC SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Following the decision on 15 April 1991 of the Foreign Ministers of the EC to lift the remaining 1986 EC sanctions against South Africa, the Danish Parliament overwhelmingly voted against the Danish Foreign Minister's decision to support the lifting of the remaining EC sanctions. This decision forced the EC Foreign Ministers, meeting in Luxembourg on 28 April, to temporarily abandon their decision to lift sanctions.

JOINT SESSION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES ON AFRICA AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY AND TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS HOLD HEARINGS ON THE STATUS OF UNITED STATES SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Following the April visit to South Africa of Congressman Mervyn M. Dymally (D-CA), Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States House of Representatives, decided to convene a Joint Session of the Subcommittees on Africa and International Economic Policy and Trade to hold hearings on the lifting of United States sanctions against South Africa.

During his visit, Congressman Dymally met with President de Klerk, Mr. Nelson Mandela, Deputy President of the ANC, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party, representatives of the Azanian Peoples Organization and the National South African Democratic Party. He came back totally convinced that sanctions should not be lifted until there was a clear signal from the pro democracy forces that all their conditions have been met.

The hearings which were held on 30 April 1991 heard testimony from Congressman Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA); Congressman William Dickinson (R-AL); Congressman Kweisi Mfume (D-MD); Mr. Herman A. Cohen, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa; Mr. Randall Robinson, Executive Director, TransAfrica, Mr. Kenneth Adelman, Director, Institute for Contemporary Studies; Ms. Gay McDougall, Director, South African Project, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights; Mr. Jim Martin, Washington Representative, Congress on Racial Equality; Ms. Joan Brown Campbell, General Secretary National Council of Churches; Ms. Jennifer Davis, Executive Director, American

Committee on Africa; Mr. Matthew Phosa Legal Department ANC; and Reverend Sipho Mzimela, Representative for Inkatha.

Most of the witnesses testified in favour of maintaining sanctions arguing that the South African Government had not yet fully met the conditions laid down in the Congress Anti-*Apartheid* Act and pointed out the disagreement between the South African Government and the ANC with regard to the definition of what constituted a political prisoner. Also they pointed out that the South African Government still maintained numerous statutes which hinder and impede political activity. The Government's failure to contain the escalation of violence and its failure to act to redress the socio-economic imbalances also featured prominently in the arguments of those opposed to the lifting of sanctions.

IV. ACTION BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

FIFTH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AGAINST *APARTHEID* EXPRESSES ITS FULL SUPPORT FOR THE "PEACE PROCESS"

At the conclusion of their Fifth Biennial Conference held in Salford from 28 February to 1 March 1991 participants adopted a statement in which, *inter alia*, they expressed their full support for the "peace process" now under way in South Africa. They expressed their conviction that this process provides the best prospect of securing a genuine end to *apartheid* and the creation of a united, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa, which in turn will open the way to a democratic and non-racial local government in South Africa.

They declared that local authorities in Britain have a responsibility and duty to promote the internationally agreed basis for a political settlement in South Africa as expressed in the United Nations Declaration on *apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa in December 1989. They called upon the British Government to honour its international responsibilities by actively participating in the full implementation of the United Nations Declaration.

Also the Conference recognized the need to maintain international pressure including sanctions to secure the goal of a new South Africa. Finally, the Chairman of the Local Authorities against *apartheid*, Councillor Mike Pye addressed letters to the British Prime Minister, Mr. John Major and

to the President of the European Council, Mr. Jacques Poos, urging them to refrain from lifting the 1986 EC measures imposed on South Africa.

V. NEWS IN BRIEF

ARGENTINA

The Spanish version of the travelling United Nations exhibit on *apartheid* was inaugurated in Buenos Aires on 27 May 1991. The exhibit which was prepared by the United Nations Centre against *Apartheid* in collaboration with the United Nations Department for Public Information is aimed at sensitizing the international public world over to the plight of the victims of *apartheid*. It has already visited several West European countries and now it is touring Latin American countries. There are plans to send it to some West African countries in the near future.

GENEVA

On 15 April 1991, the International Red Cross resumed visiting prisoners in South Africa after a five-year break.

LESOTHO

On 10 April 1991, the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the United Nations wrote to the Secretary-General of the United Nations informing him that his Government had agreed that Radio Lesotho resume broadcasting programmes provided by the United Nations Anti-*Apartheid* Radio to the extent that relations between Lesotho and South Africa are not harmed.

UNITED KINGDOM

The City of London Anti-*Apartheid* Group launched a month-long series of campaigns for the release of South African political prisoners. The Campaign called "April/May Month of Action for *Apartheid's* Political Prisoners" included rallies, non-stop picketing of the South African Embassy in London demanding the release of the Upington 14 and the picketting of Chatham House where President de Klerk addressed the Royal Institute for Foreign Affairs.

UNITED NATIONS

CENTRE AGAINST *APARTHEID*

6/7

June/July 1991

*NEWS DIGEST**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I.	Action by United Nations Organs and Agencies.....	1
II.	Action by Intergovernmental Organizations.....	23
III.	Action by Local Authorities.....	26
IV.	Action by Non-governmental Organizations.....	27
V.	News in Brief.....	30
VI.	Deletions from the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa.....	30

* The *News Digest* is an occasional publication which presents a summary of international, regional and national action against *apartheid*. It is issued for information purposes only and is not an official record. The *News Digest* is prepared by the Centre against *Apartheid* mainly on the basis of available reports. Any additional information by organizations and individuals concerned would be appreciated.

This publication may be freely reprinted. Acknowledgement, together with a copy of the publication containing the reprint, would be appreciated.

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK 10017

CENTRE AGAINST *APARTHEID* NEWS DIGEST 6/7

I. ACTION BY UNITED NATIONS ORGANS AND AGENCIES

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *APARTHEID* SEES LIMITED PROGRESS TOWARDS NEGOTIATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

In its interim report (doc. A/AC.115/L.675 10 June 1991) covering developments in South Africa during the first half of 1991, the Special Committee concluded that limited progress had been achieved in removing the obstacles to negotiations aimed at establishing a non-racial and democratic system in South Africa during the past half year.

The report states that prospects for a speedy end to *apartheid* and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic society appeared to be less promising now than a year ago. The Committee attributes this pessimistic view to the "spiraling violence" that has engulfed South Africa in recent months and the regime's unwillingness to take steps recommended by the anti-*apartheid* forces to bring this violence under control. It also wondered whether Pretoria was not tolerating this violence for the sake of short-term political expedience, which if it is the case displayed Pretoria's profound political myopia.

The report assesses South Africa's compliance with the 1989 Declaration on *apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and in particular the five steps laid down by the Assembly for South Africa to undertake in order to create the necessary climate for negotiations namely: release all political prisoners and detainees; lift all bans on restricted organizations; remove all troops from the townships; end the state of emergency; repeal all legislation designed to circumscribe political activity; and cease all political trials and executions.

At the time the report was completed, proposals for the repeal of the Land and the Group Areas Acts and for the revision of the Population Registration Act had not been implemented. There had been no agreement on the modalities of a new constitution. The Government had rejected demands for a democratically elected constituent assembly to draft the constitution and had proposed instead a multi-party conference. The regime had also rejected demands for the formation of an interim government during the transition period, pending the adoption of a new

constitution. It had also failed to meet the 30 April target date set for the release of all political prisoners and the return of political exiles.

The report also states that measures proposed or adopted for the repeal of some *apartheid* laws fell short of meeting the demands of the anti-*apartheid* political forces. In the light of the above, the report made the following conclusions and recommendations:

> " South Africa is facing one of the greatest periods of conflict in its history. The roots to the current violence lie in apartheid itself and in the designs of forces that are opposed to the democratic transformation of the society or wish to obtain political advantages prior to the negotiations for a new constitution. The reluctance of the regime to take impartial and effective measures to bring this violence under control is a determining factor in the current climate of distrust and intransigence in the country. Under such circumstances, only a limited progress was achieved in the recent period in removing the obstacles to negotiations and in commencing discussions on a democratic constitution. Indeed, the Pretoria regime has not yet fulfilled all of the five necessary conditions to create a climate conducive to negotiations, as set out in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa. Nor has it complied fully with all the agreements entered into with ANC. This apparently deliberate negligence on the part of Pretoria to observe commitments it has made results in a corrosive distrust of its intentions.
>
> In that context, substantial progress towards negotiations would be made if the regime took immediate steps: to end the violence; to release all political prisoners and allow the return without restrictions of all exiles; to repeal effectively the main pillars of apartheid; and to abrogate all repressive legislation designed to cir cumscribe political activity. These measures would go a long way towards rebuilding the confidence of all parties concerned in the current process of change in South Africa. Furthermore, a firm

commitment by Pretoria to the establishment of a comprehensive programme of socio-economic redress for the Black population would not only be a measure of justice but it would also create a more stable environment for the economic growth of the country.

Two further issues will have to be addressed before the process of negotiations on a new constitution could get under way: (a) the modalities which will be employed for discussions on a new constitution; and (b) the transitional arrangements required to govern the country during the process of negotiations, a matter that remains a source of intense political debate.

In this connection, consultations among anti-apartheid political organizations seeking to reach consensus on these matters would contribute to creating a framework for discussion and debate on the constitutional future of the country. The forthcoming Conference of Patriotic Forces, agreed on by ANC and PAC, is a timely initiative in this regard. Likewise, the joint efforts undertaken by COSATU and NACTU, as well as by civic, youth, women and religious organizations, indicate that the potential exists in South Africa for strong structures of popular organization. These, in turn, can develop a dynamic relationship with political parties and such other groups.

The international community faces a daunting challenge ahead. The consensus on South Africa built since December 1989 at the United Nations should be safeguarded. Member States should not disregard their political and moral commitments undertaken in the General Assembly. It should be borne in mind that apartheid will end only when a new constitution establishing a democratic, non-racial system is in place.

It would be important for the international community to recognize that the parties to future negotiations have neither moral equivalence nor equal power. Future negotiations will be held between those whose authority is based on a system which has

been universally condemned on the one hand, and those whose struggle is for the realization of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the other. It will be between a party that holds the reins of power and those forces that are subject to this power. It is important, therefore, that the latter forces be supported until the negotiations on a new constitution are concluded. This objective can be achieved by maintaining pressure on South Africa. A premature lifting of pressure, which would result in the elimination of sanctions and in the establishment of close relations with South Africa, will be counterproductive if not outright dangerous. The content of the required pressure should be agreed upon by the international community after consultations with the national liberation movements and the other anti-apartheid forces in the country. Assistance to the disadvantaged sections of South African society should also be foremost among the international community's concerns.

Ultimately, the task of the international community should be to foster through pressure and assistance the process of negotiations on a new constitution and to see to it that a united, non-racial and democratic society in South Africa is established as soon as possible.

An historical opportunity has opened in South Africa. Differences regarding modalities of negotiations, economic policy objectives, aspects of human rights protection, and the degree of checks and balances embodied in a new constitution, are matters that could be overcome. In that context, the statemanship and foresight displayed by the Black leadership hold the promise that, despite setbacks and multiple difficulties, the process towards a democratic, non-racial South Africa will move forward. "

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *APARTHEID* HOLDS SOLEMN MEETING IN OBSERVANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE STRUGGLING PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA (SOWETO DAY)

On 17 June, the Special Committee against *apartheid* held a solemn meeting in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa. The observance marked the fifteenth anniversary of the 1976 student uprising in Soweto and other townships in South Africa against the imposition of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction and the inferior system of education imposed upon them. The protests resulted in the killing and wounding by the South African police of hundreds of Black school children.

In his opening statement, the Chairman of the Special Committee pointed out that this year's observance was taking place during a period of intense political activity in South Africa which at times appeared promising and at other seemed dangerously disappointing.

Stating that one year ago the Special Committee had characterized the developments in South Africa as auspicious he expressed the Committee's disappointment that the process now appeared to be at risk, as a result of the unacceptable and senseless violence and that has gripped that country in recent months.

The Chairman asserted that South Africa was today at a crossroad and declared that if the majority of the people of South Africa ever needed international solidarity, it is now more than ever. He pointed out that members of the international community had an obligation to ensure that the on-going peace process in South Africa is not jeopardized in any way. He urged the international community to continue giving support to those efforts aimed at the eradication of *apartheid* and the adoption of a new constitution that guarantees fundamental human rights protected in a Bill of Rights, and which fosters equality, social justice, democracy and the independence of the judiciary. And that it must provide appropriate assistance to anti-*apartheid* organizations inside South Africa, so that the country may reach these goals as soon as possible.

The meeting also heard messages from the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly. It also heard statements from the President of the Security Council, the Chairman of the

Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, current chairpersons of the regional groups represented by Comoros (for Africa); Fiji (for the Asian States); Hungary (for the Eastern European States); El Salvador (for the Latin America and Caribbean States); and Italy (for the Western European and Other States); representatives of the ANC and the PAC as well as the observer of the Palestine Observer Mission to the United Nations. Also addressing the meeting was the Chairman of the United States Congressional Black Caucus, Mr. Edolphus Towns, who was invited as a special guest of the Special Committee.

In his message which was read out by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Centre against *apartheid*, Mr. Sotirios Mousouris, the Secretary-General declared that this year's observance was taking place at a time of unprecedented change in South Africa. He pointed out that since last year's observance a number of dramatic developments, both positive and negative had taken place, thus ensuring that the issue of *apartheid* remained a subject of intense world attention.

However, he expressed regret with the increasing violence in many parts of South Africa, which has somehow hampered the spirit of hope for a relatively rapid and peaceful elimination of *apartheid*. He called for immediate remedial action by all parties concerned in order to avoid the very serious consequences, not only for the negotiating process but also for the future viability of the country as a whole if this violence was left unchecked.

He pledged the United Nations' readiness to play a constructive role in helping to promote the process of peaceful change through negotiations and that the organization was prepared to provide assistance to the disadvantaged sector of the South African population in search for a better life and in the desire to fulfil the expectations which had been raised by the promise of the imminent and total demise of the *apartheid* system.

In a message read out by H.E. Ms. Absa Claude Diallo (Senegal), Vice President of the General Assembly, on his behalf the President of the General Assembly, H.E. Mr. Guido de Marco (Malta) acknowledged that there were now real prospects for change in South Africa but expressed regret that

there was as yet no agreement on the context for negotiations on a new constitution. In this connection, he declared that the consensus on South Africa, established by the December 1989 Declaration on *apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa must be observed.

Meanwhile, the President of the Security Council, H.E. Mr. Jean-Jacques Bechio (Côte d'Ivoire) expressed the Council's satisfaction with the initiatives being undertaken towards the dismantlement of the *apartheid* system. He said the members of the Council considered that those developments would constitute a basis for continued progress towards the complete dismantling of the *apartheid* system.

However, he said the Council Members expressed concern at the on-going violence in the country and urged the South African authorities to meet their responsibilities in that regard. They called on all parties to contribute to the establishment of a climate free from violence.

Stating that the conditions for the eradication of *apartheid* had not yet been met, the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, H.E. Mr. Anthony B. Nyakyi (United Republic of Tanzania) pointed out that nothing exposed the hypocrisy of the regime more than its handling of the violence which has plagued the country in recent months, and whose daily death toll has been estimated at 15 per day.

He criticized Europe's attitude towards the removal of sanctions while ignoring the continuing death toll in South Africa and added that there was something wrong with an international community which tolerated the loss of life at such rate. In his view, this was an indictment of the new world order. Declaring that *apartheid* was going to fail, he urged the current observance to send a clear message to the Government of South Africa that there would be no let up in international pressure until the system of *apartheid* was dismantled.

Stating that the United States had been a leader in the fight against *apartheid*, Mr. Edoulphus Towns, Chairman of the United States Congressional Black Caucus, asserted that now was not the time to abdicate that leadership. He said he was committed to the idea that every nation honouring international

sanctions against South Africa should keep them in place until the process of dismantling *apartheid* became irreversible.

Declaring that free and fair elections had been the litmus test for democracy all over the world, he urged the United States to continue sanctions against South Africa until free and democratic elections based on universal suffrage, without threat or intimidation from internal security forces occurred there.

He said the Congressional Black Caucus had already expressed its grave concerns over the rumoured lifting of the United States sanctions and had requested a meeting with President George Bush to discuss the issue before any decision on the modification or suspension of sanctions were made. He asked the Special Committee to continue putting pressure on his Government to keep sanctions in place. He also urged continued pressure in the United Nations to bring down the *apartheid* system.

Speaking on behalf of the African States, H.E. Mr. Ali Moumin (Comoros) thanked the Governments of the United States and Japan for not jumping on the wagon to lift sanctions against South Africa. He said President de Klerk had shown great diplomatic skill in abolishing the legislative pillars of *apartheid*; but the people of South Africa had not struggled simply for the right to ride in buses or go to beaches with Whites. Their struggle was for the right to vote and for political responsibility in running their Government. Until those rights were realized, it was impossible to talk about the end of *apartheid*.

H.E. Mr. Winston Thomson (Fiji), speaking on behalf of his group, said although the system of *apartheid* was doomed to failure, it still brought a lot of suffering to the oppressed people of South Africa. He assured the Committee of the full commitment and support of the Asian Group in its efforts to eradicate *apartheid*.

Speaking on behalf of the Group of Eastern European States, H.E. Mr. Andre Erdos (Hungary), said those countries had always rejected all forms of racial discrimination and had repeatedly made known their condemnation of institutionalized State racism, of which *apartheid* in South Africa was the most abhorrent form. He said, they had constantly raised their voice for the complete eradication of the *apartheid* system by peaceful means and without delay, and for its replacement by a

democratic, united and non-racial society.

Speaking on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, H.E. Dr. Ricardo G. Castaneda-Cornejo (El Salvador), said the substantial progress in the region and South Africa was not enough, as the *apartheid* system had no legal nor moral validity. He urged the Government of South Africa to act to facilitate the transition to a non-racial society, and declared that the South African Government should understand that change was necessary and essential to achieve peace among the South African people. Finally, he said the Latin American and Caribbean States supported all constructive measures towards the elimination of the policy of racial discrimination.

H.E. Mr. Vieri Traxler (Italy), speaking on behalf of the Group of Western European and Other States, said its members reaffirmed their absolute condemnation of *apartheid*, their commitment to an early dismantlement of that system by peaceful means and their attachment to the objectives enshrined in the 1989 General Assembly Declaration on *apartheid*.

He said the Group welcomed the progress achieved recently, and urged the South African Government to move rapidly to fulfil its commitments to release all political prisoners, to repeal the repressive measures of the Internal Security Act and to clear the way for the return of exiles. Also the Group appealed to the South African Government and all parties in the society to redouble their efforts to create a climate free of violence. Stating that the Group of Western and other countries reaffirmed their solidarity with the people of South Africa he reiterated that only dialogue and negotiations could lead to the goal to which the entire international community was committed - that of a united, democratic, non-racial South Africa, in which all people enjoyed common equal rights.

The meeting also heard statements from the representatives of the ANC, the PAC and the Observer representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization to the United Nations, Mr. Nassar Al-Kidwa.

Citing the failure of the South African Government to release all political prisoners by 30 April and its failure to honour its agreement with the ANC with regard to the return of the exiles. Ms. Sebe Poitgieter, of the ANC, accused it of bad faith in its negotiations

with the ANC. Under the pretext of curbing the on-going violence, she said the regime had resorted to "its huge arsenal of repressive security legislation with the object of rendering the ANC totally ineffective.

She criticized the simplistic reference to the current violence as "black on black", or "inter-ethnic", or even "ANC versus Inkatha" as being unhelpful and aimed at diverting attention from the real source of the problem. She said there was a hidden hand", particularly within the security apparatus, that had a vested interest in scuttling the negotiation process. She pointed out that the ANC had insisted that the Government carry out its responsibility to end the violence to no avail and therefore its decision not to participate in further talks on the constitutional question should be seen in that context.

Speaking on behalf of the PAC, Ms. Patricia de Lillee said the changes introduced by President de Klerk should be tested including the unconditional release of all political prisoners. She pointed out that the regime remained opposed to fundamental demands of the people, namely, to establish a democratically-elected constituent assembly and to work out a democratic constitution for that country. She said the regime was dedicated to the principle of divide and rule, which had resulted in the current violence, although rivalries among the African community were partially to blame.

The Observer representative of the PLO, Mr. Nassar Al-Kidwa, re-emphasized his organization's principled position in support of the struggle of the people of South Africa to end *apartheid* and build a united, democratic South Africa. Although certain racial laws had been repealed and political parties unbanned, he pointed out that those victories had been borne out of the people's struggle against *apartheid* and demonstrated that positive change was not possible without creating political realities which led to those changes being accepted.

ASSOCIATION OF WEST EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR ACTION AGAINST *APARTHEID* (AWEPAA) IN COOPERATION WITH THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *APARTHEID* CONVENES CONFERENCE ON EASTERN EUROPEAN SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

AWEPAA recently organized, in cooperation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, an interna-

tional conference entitled "Eastern Europe and Southern Africa: Supporting Democracy and Development". The conference was held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, from 13 to 15 June 1991.

Hosted by the Federal Assembly and the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia, the conference was attended mainly by members of parliament from Eastern and Western Europe as well as Africa. Other participants included representatives of governments, international organizations and bodies, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, national liberation movements and anti-apartheid activists.

The conference was aimed at raising the awareness of public opinion and decision makers in Eastern European countries to the current situation in South Africa and the region as a whole, and providing a forum for discussion of the moral and material support for the democratic forces in the country and the region.

It was prompted partly by the historic changes taking place in Eastern Europe and by recent developments in South Africa itself. Notwithstanding the positive changes taking place in Eastern Europe today, there was growing concern within AWEPAA and the Special Committee against *Apartheid* that changes in South Africa were leading most Eastern European countries to forge new relations with the South African Government in breach of the various resolutions of the United Nations in particular its Declaration on *Apartheid* which has called for the maintenance of sanctions and other measures against South Africa until there is evidence of profound and irreversible changes.

AWEPAA and the Special Committee against *Apartheid* felt the need to organize such a conference in one of the Eastern European countries to draw their attention to the implications of their new relations with South Africa. The Conference was well received and participants from Eastern Europe pledged their support to the efforts of West European parliamentarians to contribute to democracy and development in southern Africa.

Addressing the Conference, the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* pointed out that the fact that the USSR and other Eastern European countries, including Czechoslovakia had, for decades, been in the vanguard of

international pressure against *apartheid*. He recalled that they broke their ties with South Africa in the mid-1950s and that for decades they have consistently supported the anti-*apartheid* movement.

Turning to recent developments inside South Africa, while noting that some positive steps have been taken by the South African authorities, he expressed disappointment with the failure of the authorities to contain the violence raging in the Black township, as well as their failure to fulfill the five basic conditions necessary for the creation of a climate conducive to negotiations as called for in the United Nations Declaration.

In the light of the above, he called on the participants to continue to work towards the implementation of the Declaration against *Apartheid* and its Programme of Action and to support the South African people in their struggle to obtain democracy, equality and justice.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF *APARTHEID* IN SOUTH AFRICA CALL FOR INCREASED ASSISTANCE TO THE VICTIMS OF *APARTHEID*

Organized by the Special Committee against *Apartheid* in cooperation with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA), the Conference was held in Paris, France from 25 to 27 June 1991. The objectives of the Conference were three-fold:

(a) To review the educational system in South Africa with special reference to the impact of *apartheid* on the education of Blacks in South Africa;

(b) To identify the educational needs in post-*apartheid* South Africa;

(c) To make recommendations on how the international community can assist in meeting the educational needs of the victims of *apartheid*.

The conference was conducted in two plenary meetings (opening and closing sessions) and 3 panel

discussions which dealt with the three objectives named above.

H.E. Mr. Martin Huslid (Norway), Chairperson of the Advisory Committee on UNETPSA was elected President of the Conference while Dr. Marjorie Thorpe (Trinidad and Tobago) Vice-Chairperson of the Special Committee against *apartheid* was elected one of the Vice-Presidents as well as Rapporteur of the Conference. The two other Vice-Presidents were Mr. John Harker, Chairman of the Commonwealth Group of Experts for Human Resources Development in South Africa and Mr. Frank Ferrari, Senior Vice-President of the African American Institute. The three Vice-Presidents also served as chairpersons for the three Panels.

The Conference was attended by well over 150 participants from governments, intergovernmental national liberation movements and non-governmental organizations as well as individuals.

Several speakers addressed the opening session of the Conference, among them were H.E. Professor Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria) Chairperson of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*; Mr. Eduardo Portella Deputy Director-General of UNESCO; H.E. Mr. Martin Huslid, Chairperson of the Advisory Committee of UNETPSA, Mr. Sotirios Mousouris, Assistant Secretary-General for the Centre Against *Apartheid*, who read a statement on behalf of the Secretary-General; Mr. Tebogo Mafole, Chief Representative of the ANC to the United Nations, who read a statement from Mr. Nelson Mandela; Mr. Gora Ibrahim, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the PAC; and Professor Chabani Manganyi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the North in South Africa.

With regard to the educational crisis, the speakers were unanimous in their conclusions that the situation had reached unprecedented and disastrous proportions. After two full days of intensive discussions on various issues pertaining to the crisis, the Conference adopted a thirteen point document called "The Paris Statement" under which participants, *inter alia*:-

- declared that the education crisis created by the policies and practices of *apartheid* had reached disastrous proportions which required a massive effort to overcome the historical, psychological, structural, economic and

societal inequities of *apartheid*;

- agreed that the onus for providing equal and quality education to all South Africans lied with the government of that country, and that the people themselves had a crucial role to play in this process, so as to promote a culture of learning;

- called on the South African Government to fully and urgently address the quantitative and qualitative components of the education crisis by taking appropriate political, legal, financial and other measures;

- called upon the international community to support efforts in South Africa: to restructure the educational system; to provide in a concerted manner, appropriate educational and training opportunities for Black South Africans in order to alleviate the current education crisis and thus facilitate the transition to a non-racial and democratic South Africa; to cooperate and coordinate action in order to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure a cost-effective allocation of resources and; to contribute to the formulation and implementation of a Human Resource Development Strategy for South Africa which will be forged by the South Africans themselves; to propose that a meeting of major programmes of bilateral and multilateral educational assistance be organized at the beginning of 1992 under the auspices of UNETPSA to exchange views and coordinate action on matters of mutual concern.

Prior to the adoption of the Paris Statement, the Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Federico Mayor addressed the Conference. He emphasized the importance of the Conference, highlighted the activities of UNESCO in the field of education, particularly for South Africans, and reaffirmed UNESCO's willingness to cooperate with other UN agencies in this particular field.

STATE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION AGAINST *APARTHEID* IN SPORTS ELECT NEW MEMBERS TO THE COMMISSION AGAINST *APARTHEID* IN SPORTS

At a meeting held in New York on 24 June 1991, the States Parties to the International Convention

against *Apartheid* in Sports under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kofi Awoonor (Ghana) elected nine new members to the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports for four year terms to expire on 24 June 1995. The new members who were elected by secret ballot were: Mr. Gbedevi Zikpu Aguigah (Togo); Mr. Abdul Karim M. Al-Ethawy (Iraq); Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana); Mr. Joseph Lagu (Sudan); Mr. Francis Malambugi (United Republic of Tanzania); Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados); Mr. Vladimir Platonov (Ukraine); Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal); and Mr. Zoumana Traore (Burkina Faso).

They also elected Mr. Lionel A. Hurst (Antigua and Barbuda) for a term to expire on 2 March 1993, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Georg Zorowka (German Democratic Republic) who died in February 1991. The remaining five members of the Commission are: Mr. Raul Gonzalez Rodriguez (Mexico); Mr. Allan Rae (Jamaica); Mr. Mulu Wale (Ethiopia); Mr. Sedfrey Ordoñez (Philippines); and Mr. Boris Topornin (Soviet Union). The fifteen members of the Commission are elected in their personal capacities.

The States Parties plan to meet in September to review the sports boycott in the light of recent developments in South Africa.

Currently there are 51 States Parties to the Convention,* namely: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *APARTHEID* EXPRESSES DEEP DISAPPOINTMENT AT FINLAND'S PLAN TO LIFT TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Following Finland's decision to lift trade sanctions against South Africa by 1 July, on 27 June, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement expressing the Committee's deep

---

*Egypt became the 51st State Party on 2 April 1991. The German Democratic Republic which was one of the founding States Parties ceased to be a State Party after its reunification with the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Federal Republic of Germany was not interested in being a State Party.

disappointment with Finland's decision.

The Statement said the Special Committee was particularly disappointed because Finland had had a long history of solidarity with the struggling people of South Africa and had made an undeniable contribution to the international campaign against *apartheid*.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *APARTHEID* REGRETS UNITES STATES' PREMATURE LIFTING OF SOME SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Following President George Bush's decision on 10 July 1991 to lift the United States sanctions imposed on South Africa under the 1986 Comprehensive Anti-*Apartheid* Act (CAAA) on 11 July 1991 the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, Dr. Marjorie R. Thorpe (Trinidad and Tobago) issued a statement stating that all conditions of the CAAA, including the release of all political prisoners, had not yet been met.

She said the Special Committee wished to recall that the international community, including the United States, in December of 1989 adopted by consensus the United Nations Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, which sets out the steps to be taken by the South African authorities before any relaxation of existing measures is undertaken.

On the same day, Dr. Thorpe issued another statement criticising, as 'premature', the decision of the International Olympic Committee to re-admit South Africa. She outlined several steps that have to be taken by the relevant South African authorities and sports organizations concerned to open the way to the lifting of the sports boycott. These included:-

- the taking of serious and concrete steps towards the unification of all South African sports on a non-racial basis;
- that all South African sports facilities should become effectively available to all South Africans without any distinction of race;
- that national federations and governing bodies should take effective and adequate action to develop and train athletes of all races.

Meanwhile the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports has scheduled a meeting to undertake a comprehensive review of the sports boycott. The meeting will be held at the United Nations Headquarters from 10 to 13 September 1991.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *APARTHEID* SAYS REVELATIONS OF SECRET FUNDING FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BY SOUTH AFRICAN AUTHORITIES ARE NO SURPRISE

Following recent revelations that from 1986 to 1990 the South African authorities had been secretly funding the Inkatha Movement and its Trade Union organization, on 24 July 1991, the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, Professor Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria) issued a statement in which he stated that these revelations had come as no surprise to the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

He pointed out that the Special Committee had repeatedly drawn the attention to the inability or unwillingness of the South African authorities in the past to bring violence to an end and had underlined the involvement of elements of the South African security forces in instigating or abetting violence against Black communities.

He said the revelations of secret public funding for subversive activities confirmed the concern that the Special Committee had been expressing over the past few months and demonstrated how premature the recent lifting of sanctions by some governments has been.

In order to establish a measure of credibility and good faith in any future negotiations and restore the confidence of the South African people in the very negotiating process, he said the South African authorities should take immediate and remedial action.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO) CONFERENCE ASKED TO CONSIDER INCREASING TECHNICAL AID TO SOUTH AFRICANS

At the seventy-eighth session of the ILO Conference held in Geneva from 10 to 17 June 1991 the Committee on Action against *Apartheid* had before it two major questions for its consideration, namely the need to remove all references to Namibia in the ILO's Declaration and Programme of Action against *Apartheid*, and the request contained in the Special Report of the Director-General for guidance as to the manner in which the Office could most effectively respond to requests for assistance from national liberation movements,

workers' and Black employers' organisations in South Africa, and whether this could entail assistance inside the country.

Upon consideration of the Special Report of the Director-General concerning the Application of the Declaration on Action against *Apartheid* in South Africa and other documents submitted to it, the Committee recommended that the Conference delete from the Declaration concerning Action against *Apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia and the Programme of Action, all references to Namibia. The Committee also invited the Conference to approve its report which included eighteen recommendations. On 20 June, the Conference adopted *inter alia*, the following recommendations:-

- called on all governments, employers and workers organizations as well as the ILO, to make specific effort to promote the total implementation of the revised ILO Declaration on Action against *Apartheid* in South Africa and the Programme of action aimed at ending *apartheid*;

- welcomed the repeal by the South African Parliament of the Group Areas Act and the Lands Acts;

- called on all constituent members to launch concerted campaigns to put pressure on the Government of South Africa to release immediately all political prisoners, without exception; to lift all restrictions on those already released; and to ensure that all those in exile are allowed to return unconditionally in accordance with agreements reached between the South African Government and the anti-*apartheid* movement;

- called upon the South African Government to accelerate the process for the creation of an appropriate climate for negotiations towards the total dismantlement of *apartheid*;

- noted that the present state of violence was a stumbling block to the process of negotiations and urged all parties concerned to agree to the establishment of binding measures aimed to end the violence;

- requested governments to maintain all existing sanctions, including mandatory

sanctions, and other restrictive measures against South Africa.

With regard to the problems in the labour relations in South Africa, the Conference noted with satisfaction that the South African employers' and workers' organizations, together with the Government, have agreed to restore the rights which were curbed by the Labour Relations Amendment Act. The revised Labour Relations Act came into force on 1 May 1991. The Conference noted, however, that the legislation ought to cover fully farm, domestic and public service workers, and that it should be extended to the "homelands". The Conference also welcomed the acceptance by the Government of South Africa to consent to the referral of the complaint lodged by COSATU in 1988 to the Fact Finding Mission and Conciliation Commission of the Governing Body. Finally, the Conference requested the Director-General to respond effectively and carefully to requests from the democratic South African Workers' organizations for technical cooperation assistance.

HUMAN RIGHTS WORKSHOP PROPOSES SENDING A UNITED NATIONS FACT FINDING MISSION TO SOUTH AFRICA

A human rights workshop recently held in Banjul, Gambia, proposed that as soon as politically feasible, UNESCO, with the UN Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other interested United Nations organizations, consider sending a fact-finding mission to South Africa in order to assess the needs of the people of South Africa in education, health, culture and sciences.

The proposal was made at the conclusion of the four day workshop (18-21 June 1991) organized by UNESCO in cooperation with the African Commission on Human and People's Rights. The workshop discussed the following topics:-

- The human rights situation in South Africa today.
- Needs and means of promoting the actual practice of human rights in a democratic post-*apartheid* South Africa.
- Using research, education and information to promote and develop human rights awareness in a post-*apartheid* South Africa.

- Comparative experience in human rights protection and promotion; examples from the African continent and the international community.

After reviewing the current human rights situation in that country, the workshop recommended, *inter alia*: the need for a plan of action for human rights to assist the people of South Africa during this transitional phase; the extension of the observer status to the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the United Nations and UNESCO to other bona fide South African anti-*apartheid* human rights organizations on a selective basis; that the ILO in cooperation with UNESCO and the Special Committee against *Apartheid* organize a workshop on the rights to work and labour-related issues in South Africa during the transition period; and that a United Nations fact-finding mission be sent to South Africa as soon as it is politically feasible.

AD HOC WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA CONDUCTS HEARINGS ON LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, set up in 1967 by the Commission on Human Rights, recently held hearings on recent developments in South Africa. The hearings were held in London, United Kingdom from 22 to 26 July 1991.

The Group heard testimony from 11 South African witnesses on recent developments in the human rights situation in South Africa. The hearings focused on conditions in South Africa following the repeal of main pillars of *apartheid* legislation. The witnesses dealt with such matters as detention, political trials, political prisoners, freedom of press, trade union activities, right to education, return of exiles and informal repression.

Testimony was also given by representatives of non-governmental organizations, including the International Commission of Jurists and Amnesty International as well as by individuals and organizations based in South Africa. A representative of the ILO also presented evidence.

With regard to detention, the Group was told that section 29 of the Internal Security Act of 1982, which previously permitted indefinite incommunicado detention had been amended and now allowed detention without charge for 10 days and permitted a detainee to be held in solitary confinement without

access to legal representatives or family members.

On political trials, the Group was told that 159 political trials were currently in progress involving 1,085 accused. It was also reported that during the period from June 1990 to June 1991, over 900 trials involving 5,010 accused were completed. Of these accused, eight persons had paid fines after pleading guilty; 673 had been convicted, 74 of whom had received prison sentences. Of the remaining accused, 741 had been acquitted, 128 discharged after presentation of the State's case and 121 granted indemnity during their trial. Charges against 3,330 had been withdrawn before the trial began. It was pointed out that the high number of persons acquitted illustrated the arbitrary nature of detentions.

With regard to political prisoners, the Group was told that over 1000 political prisoners had been released, but a significant number remained in prison. Attention was drawn to the arbitrary nature of the selection of those who had been released so far.

Concerning freedom of press, the Group was told that while there were some improvements in this area, the lifting of the state of emergency did not automatically lift all media restrictions. It was pointed out that laws such as the Public Safety Act contained equally restrictive provisions. Another major obstacle was the registration requirement by which a newspaper had to deposit a substantial sum of money before it could begin publishing, and could be de-registered if it did not comply within one month.

With regard to trade union activities, the Group was told that amendments to the Labour Relations Act had reinstated previous provisions permitting multi-racial trade unions and the right to strike. However, domestic and farm workers, as well as public servants had not been incorporated into any statutory provisions. The Group noted with satisfaction that progress had been made by means of an understanding reached between the workers, represented by trade unions; the Government; the Manpower Commission and employers; and the South African Employers' Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs.

On the right to education, the Group was informed that the dismantling of the racially-based school system constituted a very

complex problem. To date the system of education remained largely segregated and schools were being opened to non-whites only if the vast majority of parents in each school agreed. Yet, schools which did not allow admission on a non-racial basis continued to receive state funding, which was contrary to the policy on non-racism declared by the Government.

With regard to the return of exiles, the Group was informed that the process had begun, although so far less than 1000 persons had actually returned. Difficulties stemmed from lack of general amnesty for the returnees in terms of offenses previously committed in furtherance of political beliefs. In particular, the requirement for each returnee to fill out forms listing all past offenses, combined with the lack of general amnesty had deterred many political repatriates.

On informal repression, the Group was informed of many incidents constituting various forms of "informal repression," the most blatant example being the worsening situation of the violence which initially started in Natal and later spread to Transvaal.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (*ECOSOC*) REITERATES CALL FOR CORPORATIONS TO STOP OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

While taking note of the evolving situation in South Africa, on 26 July 1991, *ECOSOC* reiterated its call to all transnational corporations to stop any operations in that country. The call was made at the conclusion of *ECOSOC*'s Second Regular Session held in Geneva from 3 to 26 July 1991.

By a vote of 30 in favour, to 9 against with 10 abstentions, the Council, acting on a draft contained in the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, noted the evolving situation in South Africa, including the repeal of the major *apartheid* laws, and urged the South African regime to make the eradication of *apartheid* lasting and equitable. It reiterated its call on all transnational corporations to stop immediately any operations in South Africa and all forms of trade and economic links with the racist minority regime.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue collecting and disseminating information on the activities of the transnational corporations in South Africa; to continue preparing studies on the level and form of

operations by transnational corporations in South Africa; to examine possible contributions of transnational corporations to the construction of a non-racial democratic South Africa; and to report to the Commission, the Council, the General Assembly and the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

II. ACTION BY INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE OAU REAFFIRM THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE HARARE AND UNITED NATIONS DECLARATIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA

Declaring its commitment to its long held preference for the transformation of South Africa into a united democratic and non-racial country by peaceful means, the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government recently reaffirmed its conviction that the implementation of the provisions contained in the Harare and United Nations General Assembly Declarations on *Apartheid* would lead to such a peaceful resolution of the South African question.

This commitment was made at the end of the three day (3-5 June 1991) Summit Meeting of the Heads of State and Government at the twenty-seventh ordinary session of the OAU. The Summit, which was held in Abuja, Nigeria, was also attended by the then Vice President (now President) of the ANC Mr. Nelson Mandela and the President of the PAC Mr. Clement Makwetu and culminated in the adoption of a twenty-seven point Declaration called the "Abuja Declaration on South Africa".

The Declaration, *inter alia*:-

affirmed the urgent need for the people of South Africa to live together in conditions of peace, prosperity and friendship among themselves and urged the people of South Africa and all their political parties and organizations to accept the principles of the Harare and United Nations Declaration.

To create a climate conducive to negotiations, the Assembly called on the South Africa Government to implement all the preconditions stipulated in the Harare and United Nations Consensus Declarations on South Africa as well as the agreements it had entered into under the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes and desist from resorting to further delaying tactics.

The Assembly expressed its grave concern at the current and "orchestrated violence" which had

already claimed the lives of too many Blacks. It demanded that the South African Government act immediately to end this violence and urged all political and other public organizations to stop fraticidal conflict which could delay the process towards the elimination of apartheid.

Acknowledging that there have been some positive developments in South Africa, the Assembly urged the South African Government to pursue its efforts and to take further measures to accelerate the process for the elimination of apartheid. However, since the preconditions set out in the Harare and United Nations Consensus Declarations as well as the Groote Schuur Agreement and Pretoria Minutes have not yet been fully met, the Assembly reaffirmed the maintenance of sanctions until the system of apartheid was totally dismantled.

Should the South African Government adopt measures that lead to positive, profound and irreversible changes towards the abolition of apartheid, the Assembly committed itself to review the question of sanctions with a view to admitting South Africa into the international community.

OAU CHAIRMAN SAYS PRESIDENT BUSH DECISION TO LIFT US SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA IS A MOST UNWELCOME DEVELOPMENT

Reacting to news of the announcement by President Bush to lift sanctions against South Africa on 11 July 1991, the current Chairman of the OAU, President Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida of Nigeria, issued a press statement expressing the OAU's disappointment with President Bush's decision.

President Babangida said President Bush's decision undermined "a shining period of American-African policy which doggedly represented all that is good in historical and constitutional American abhorrence of main's inhumanity to man." In the light of that, he said the announcement by President Bush was most unwelcome.

Stating that during the past year of "unprecedent reforms" by President F.W. de Klerk, the OAU has unstintingly acknowledged the courage of Mr. de Klerk, he pointed to the fact that for all sweeping legal reforms, South Africa remains a deeply oppressive, unequal and divisive political system. He said the OAU had also welcomed the realism and support of the Congressional sanctions at a time when other lukewarm opponents of

apartheid were falling by the wayside.

Therefore, the latest turn in US policy placed an awesome onus on the US Government for the possible hardening of positions in the delicate contacts between the ANC and the South African regime which may be caused by this encouragement of complacency on Pretoria's part. He said the express encouragement by President Bush, other States and private institutions to open trade links with South Africa greatly heightens this possibility. "It is decidedly a gigantic set-back for the democratic movement and commitment to total liberation which has mustered force in South Africa and intentionally in the past few decades".

He pointed out that the OAU has constantly maintained that it is not de Klerk and the discredited policies of *apartheid* which need to be rewarded at this point in time but, rather that there was need to ensure that the age-long and patient determination of Black South Africans was not thwarted at the eleventh hour.

In the light of this, he said the OAU calls on the US Government and all well-meaning governments and peoples to recognize that the struggle against *apartheid* cannot be said to be truly won until legal reforms are promulgated to ensure a firm and equal constitution for all South Africans regardless of race or colour.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC) WELCOMES THE REPEAL BY SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT OF POPULATION REGISTRATION ACT

At the end of its 81st European Political Cooperation Ministerial meeting held in Luxembourg from 17 to 18 June 1991 the European Community issued a statement welcoming the repeal by the South African Government of the Population Registration Act. In the statement the Minister also welcomed the previous repeal of the Land and Group Areas Acts which they said marked the beginning of a new era in South Africa.

They noted, however, that a number of obstacles, still delayed the opening of substantive negotiations aimed at drawing up a new constitution and expressed the hope that all obstacles to negotiations including the detention of political prisoners and the problems impeding the return of exiles, can be removed swiftly. They regretted the continuing cost of violence in South Africa and

called on all parties to work for tolerance.

TWELFTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY EXPRESS GRAVE CONCERN AT THE CONTINUING VIOLENCE TAKING PLACE IN SOUTH AFRICA

At the conclusion of the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community held in Basseterre, St. Kitts and Nevis from 2 to 4 July 1991 the Heads of Government issued a Communique in which, *inter alia*, they expressed grave concern at the continuing violence taking place in South Africa and at the failure of the South African authorities to deal effectively with the situation.

They called upon the South African authorities to discharge their responsibilities towards fulfilment of the objectives of the agreement reached, on 22 June 1991, between the Government and major civic and political organizations on a programme to eliminate civil strife in the country.

With regard to the general application of sanctions against South Africa, the Heads of Government, conscious of the trend at the international level to delink sport that is organized on a multi-racial basis in South Africa, from the general application of sanctions, signified their readiness to lend their support on a case-by-case basis to international contact with South Africa in such areas as sport.

III. ACTION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

BOSTON MAYOR RAYMOND FLYNN, PRESIDENT OF THE US CONFERENCE OF MAYORS ISSUES STATEMENT ON PRESIDENT BUSH'S DECISION TO LIFT ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Stating that one year ago the US Conference of Mayors formally reiterated its long-standing support for economic and political sanctions against South Africa and urged President Bush "to refrain from attempting to lift sanctions" until the demand of the South African people for full democracy based on one person one vote" has been enshrined in the new South African constitution," on 10 July 1991, Mayor Flynn said "I am reiterating that formal policy today and declaring that the President's decision was premature. On anti-*apartheid*, this Government was let to get aboard and the first to jump ship".

He said his own city of Boston was a leader in withdrawing funds from institutions doing business with the *apartheid* government of South Africa and Boston's policy on

that has not changed. He said he knew that mayors across America will want to hold the line against South Africa until it is clear to all Americans that all the goals of the Comprehensive Anti-*Apartheid* Act have been met.

MAYOR DAVID N. DINKINS OF NEW YORK CITY ANNOUNCES BROAD NEW RULES LIMITING CITY BUSINESS WITH BANKS THAT HAVE TIES TO SOUTH AFRICA

Stating that South Africa had not made enough progress toward democratic reforms, on 10 July, Mayor David N. Dinkins of New York City announced new rules that would limit city business with banks that have ties to South Africa. The Mayor declared that banks would be rated on compliance with the new rules. The new rules issued by the City's Department of Finance, will provide a guideline for city agencies to use when deciding where to deposit city funds.

To qualify for top rating, a bank cannot have an office, plant or employees in South Africa or investments there; cannot provide loans or trade credits to South Africa; cannot have deposits from South Africa or licenses or agreements allowing the use of the bank's trademarks, copyrights or patents by the South African Government. The guidelines also say banks must have divested all outstanding debt owed them by South Africa. The rules published on 10 July in the City Record will become effective in 30 days.

IV. ACTION BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES AND UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZE SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN RELATION TO SOUTH AFRICA

The World Council of Churches in cooperation with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights recently co-sponsored a seminar on international human rights standards and constitutional law with a view to contributing to a better understanding of the complex problems raised by the many issues confronting South Africa today. The seminar, which was held in Geneva, from 17 to 20 June 1991. Thirty-three participants from a wide spectrum of the South African society took part in the seminar.

The seminar dealt with the following subjects: constitutional protection of internationally guaranteed economic, social and cultural rights; constitutional law, equality, non-discrimination and the elimination of all forms of racial

discrimination; constitutional guarantees for human rights including judicial remedies; constitutional guarantees for the independence of the judiciary in common law countries as well as national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights; the Ombudsman.

PAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE ON DEMOCRACY, DEVELOPMENTS AND THE DEFENCE OF HUMAN AND TRADE UNION RIGHTS IN AFRICA CALLS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ALL FORMS OF PRESSURE INCLUDING SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The Pan-African Conference on Democracy, Development and the Defence of Human and Trade Union Rights in Africa recently organized by the Botswana Federation of Trade Unions (BFTU) and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), adopted a statement which, *inter alia*, called on the international community to redouble their pressure on the South African Government to ensure that the negotiation process is not aborted.

The Conference, which was held in Gaborone, Botswana from 9 to 11 July, heard reports from representatives of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and the National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU). The Conference was told about the tragic and bloody violence that has been raging in South Africa since June 1991; state collusion in the on-going violence; how the repealing of the various *apartheid* laws has had no impact on the socio-economic imbalances endured by the victims of *apartheid*; and why the Government could not be both player and referee in the process towards change.

In the light of these factors, the Conference called for the maintenance of all forms of pressure, including sanctions, against South Africa until a new constitution is in place which would guarantee that there is no turning back. The Conference also stated that the unilateral lifting of any sanctions was premature, and condemned the decisions of the United States, the European Community and Japan to lift sanctions against South Africa.

If supported, the call for a constituent assembly to negotiate the future of South Africa and recognized that the democratic trade unions have been the "locomotive force" in the anti-*apartheid* struggle for liberation in South Africa. It called upon the ICFTU to continue to monitor the situation and to support their continuing struggle, now and in the future, for a democratic society which will guarantee political, economic and

social equality for all the people of South Africa.

PRESIDENT OF UNIONE CRISTIANA EVANGELICA BATTISTA D'ITALIA, DR. SAVERIO GUARNA WRITES TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES EXPRESSING HIS ORGANIZATION'S CONCERN OVER RECENT REPORTS ON GOVERNMENT COLLUSION WITH INKATHA

The President of the Italian Baptist Union, Saverio Guarna recently sent a letter to the South African Council of Churches, expressing his union's concern over recent reports of a conspiracy between the South African Government and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

While expressing appreciation for the recent changes introduced by the South African Government, Dr. Guarna expressed deep concern over recent reports by the United Nations, Amnesty International and Lawyers for Human Rights about the connivance between the police and Inkatha to de-stabilize the country in order to counter the influence of the ANC.

He said his union demanded, *inter alia*, that:- Buthelezi be put in a position where he would cause no more harm; Inkatha be forbidden to terrorize the population; the police, the SADF and vigilantes be stopped in their connivance with Inkatha; the Government fulfill the Groote Schuur Agreement and the Pretoria Mitute and to assure a peaceful transition to democracy.

He said his union supported the requests addressed by the ANC to the Government in relation to the so-called Inkathagate and prayed for the role that the South African Council of Churches would take in the negotiation process for a united, peaceful and democratic, non-racial South Africa.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE REFORM SYNAGOGUES OF GREAT BRITAIN (RSGB) ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON *APARTHEID*

The 50th Annual Conference of the RSGB meeting in London, United Kingdom from 21-23 June 1991, adopted a resolution on *apartheid* which *inter alia*: congratulated the South African Government on the steps taken thus far to reduce racial discrimination in that country; recognized the need to maintain appropriate pressure to ensure that the Manifesto of the National Party is acted upon and called upon the British Government to use all avenues available to encourage the South African Government to do so; called upon individual members and constituent synagogues to support Jews Against *Apartheid* and other anti-*apartheid*

organizations working equally before the law for all of South Africa's citizens; and deplored the violence between the Black people in South Africa. It urged the British Government to use whatever pressure may be available to it, to encourage the fullest co-operation between the South African Government, its army and police force, and the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

The resolution was adopted by 400 delegates representing over 42,000 members of the Jewish community in the United Kingdom.

V. NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW ZEALAND

A delegation of two representatives from the National Olympic and Sports Congress of South Africa visited New Zealand from 8 to 24 June at the invitation of the HART-AOTEAROA, New Zealand's main anti-*apartheid* movement.

VI. DELETIONS FROM THE REGISTER OF SPORTS CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The Special Committee against *Apartheid* has decided to delete the names of Messrs. Jay Townsend and Rick Hartman, a golf players from the United States from the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa. The two pledged not to compete in golf tournaments in South Africa while the system of *apartheid* is still prevailing in that country.

Courtesy of News Digest, prepared by the
Centre against Apartheid